

New York Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation, O'Brien M. Reid, President; G. Verner Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 155 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York:

Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. \$1.75 Daily only, 1 year..... 6.00
Daily and Sunday, 6 mos. 4.25 Daily only, 1 year..... 6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year 8.50 Sunday only, 6 months..... 1.25
Daily only, 1 month..... .50 Sunday only, 1 year..... 2.50

FOREIGN RATES. CANADIAN RATES.
DAILY AND SUNDAY. DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One month..... \$1.55 One month..... \$1.55
One year..... 18.50 One year..... 18.50
SUNDAY ONLY. SUNDAY ONLY.
Six months..... 8.00 Six months..... 8.00
One year..... 12.00 One year..... 12.00
DAILY ONLY. DAILY ONLY.
One month..... 1.00 One month..... 1.00
One year..... 12.00 One year..... 12.00

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

The Tribune uses its best endeavors to insure the trustworthiness of every advertisement it prints and to avoid the publication of all advertisements containing misleading statements or claims.

Anti-Trust Legislation Crowded Out of the Limelight.

The anti-trust bill reported yesterday by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce is a shrinking shadow of the measure or measures drawn last winter in the House of Representatives with President Wilson's approval. Originally there were four bills; now there is only one. In this one all that remains of any positive value is the provision for the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission, which is to relieve the Attorney General of many of his present inappropriate and vexatious duties as an intermediary between the government and corporations anxious to bring their manner of conducting business into conformity with the anti-trust law.

The Attorney General should be relieved of responsibility for conducting such negotiations. They are beyond the proper scope of his office. He should be expected to execute the law rather than to engage in educating possible offenders against the law and making compacts with them by which litigation in the courts may be avoided. The latter is the task of an administrator, pure and simple, rather than of an officer of the judicial department.

A permanent commission authorized to advise with corporations and to help them to keep clear of friction with the anti-monopoly statutes would also establish a more definite policy of interpretation than can be expected from the temporary head of the Department of Justice. An Attorney General's policy is necessarily individual and when he goes out of office an Attorney General of quite another turn of mind may succeed him.

There can be little objection to the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission to do a work which is not satisfactorily done under the present arrangement. But of the other modifications of law tacked on to the commission scheme none needs serious attention at the present session. The one regulating interlocking directorates would hardly be recognizable by the authors of the original House interlocking directorate measure. It seeks to prevent duplications on the boards of directors of only such interstate commerce concerns as are actually competitive, and any company may have its claim to be non-competitive with another company passed upon in advance by either the Interstate Trade Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Similarly holding companies are made illegal only if they hold stock of other corporations which are actually competitive. The wild desire to smash all interlocking directorates, no matter what the relations of the corporations concerned, has been curbed. Only one very drastic prohibition survives, and that is the one against common carriers dealing in securities or property with corporations of which any of their directors or officers are directors or officers or dealing in securities with persons, partnerships or unincorporated banking institutions under similar circumstances.

The excesses of the anti-trust campaign started at President Wilson's suggestion and with his sanction have been now pretty thoroughly subdued. The country feels that new and disturbing legislation would be highly inadvisable. Public opinion has turned a cold shoulder to most of the original proposals, and they have been abandoned or toned down to harmlessness. We do not believe that Congress will recognize any mandate to pass an anti-trust law of any sort at this session. Congress and the President both have their hands full with other more important matters. The country will not worry in the least if the bill reported yesterday is sidetracked until next winter or the winter after.

The Long Fight Against Cancer.

The new hospital for the treatment of cancer cases and for extended research work in the disease is a noble and inspiring charity. It adds a new item to the long list of good works which distinguish this city above its wealth or bridges or high towers. With this concentration of forces to form the largest cancer hospital in the world, the work of investigation can be conducted under ideal conditions. Through the generosity of Dr. James Douglas, there will be at the disposal of the pathologists the largest amount of radium existing anywhere under one control. Research into the effects of the radium treatment can be prosecuted upon an extended scale and the exact use of this much debated cure determined.

In the world-wide search for a cancer remedy New York now takes rank among the great research laboratories of the world.

What's the Matter at Sing Sing?

Warden Clancy, whose appearance at Sing Sing was the signal for riots among the prisoners almost equal to I. W. W. protests, and who resigned a few weeks ago because of "political interference," has reconsidered that resignation. Announcement of his change of mind is hailed with gratification by his immediate superior, the Superintendent of Prisons, and by prison reform workers, who say he ought to remain until he completes his reform programme. The early disturbances among the prisoners and their recent renewal made it patent that something is wrong at Sing Sing besides the rotten condition of the old prison and its foul, unsanitary cells. Warden Clancy has attributed his troubles to Tammany's Westchester political allies, who are strongly represented in the Sing Sing jobholder contingent. If Tammany or any other political outfit is strong enough to drive out of office a man sincerely trying to do his duty it is high time the public heard from him all about it. He need not quit under such a fire. He can be sure of the public's support.

Warden Clancy's best weapon in the fight, which

apparently he intends to renew, will be, a pitiless publicity regarding this mysterious trouble inside the prison.

The Colonel on the Horizon.

That it is a dull world without the colonel all good friends and enemies will agree. When he puts his head out of the Amazonian jungle and emits his friendly roar, the Mexican situation brightens up, the month of May turns a handspring and all America smiles.

The exact spot and functions which the colonel should occupy for the best health and service of the nation have been and still are matters of some dispute. Decidedly so. But we concede no dispute of the main point, which is that it is good to be a fellow citizen of Colonel Roosevelt's and that the whole nation rejoices in having him above the horizon again.

Quimet's Defeat.

Neither too much nor too little emphasis need be laid on the poor showing which our youthful open golf champion made in his first real match on English soil. Evidently he is still far from his carefree self in a strange climate and before a strange gallery. He has three weeks left in which to strike his gait and steady his nerves before the great test at Sandwich. The chance of his entering that tournament in prime condition is about the same as ever—about an even chance, we should say.

Whether Outmet was overgolfed or was simply suffering from the change of climate is something as to which the observers of his game do not hazard a guess. Messrs. Travers and Herreshoff frankly stayed out on the former ground. The whole batch of news from our American entrants accentuates the difficulties ahead of them. In a game involving such a subtle test of nerves as golf does the chances of losing form on a tour of invasion are legion. Strong as our American team is, we may count ourselves lucky if two of our big four—Outmet, Travers, Herreshoff and Evans—start at Sandwich at the top of their game.

The Unpopular Hunger Strike.

That popular and hard-working British institution, the hunger strike, seems to have great difficulty in taking root here. "Becky" Edelson, who attempted it for a brief period, succumbed to chops and chocolate. Upton Sinclair, who entered on one in the Tombs, was less frail, but after two days paid his fine under protest, took appeal from his sentence and a fond farewell of his cell.

It is just possible that the hunger strike's unpopularity here is due to the belief of the prison authorities, announced by Commissioner Davis's deputy, in forcible feeding and the testimony of physicians that this can be done scientifically, painlessly and effectively. Or it may be due to the fact that no agitator in prison can get half as much notoriety as one on a street corner these piping days. It's better to eat and talk again than never to eat at all.

New York's Burden of Alien Insane.

The Medical Society of the State of New York does not apply the term "short skate" or "weiler" to the federal government in its communication to President Wilson and Congress asking for better protection against alien insane. Yet that is what the ordinary man to-day would call his neighbor who left him in the position in which the federal government leaves this state and others on the Atlantic seaboard. The Medical Society politely but earnestly asks Congress to make better provision for the examination of immigrants to detect insanity and to bear at least a share of the cost of keeping in public institutions the insane whom the state may not deport.

Alien insane in this state's hospitals cost the taxpayers about \$2,500,000 a year, according to figures recently submitted by Governor Glynn to the Legislature. The state, which has to provide for them once they are here, cannot keep them out, and if they have been here three years before becoming public charges it may not even move to have them deported. The state holds the bag.

This condition is not the fault of the Public Health Service, which is overworked and undermanned. It gets back primarily to a matter of stricter legislation and more money for examination of immigrants, entirely within the scope of Congressional action. The condition is the more galling to New York State, which gets the bulk of the burden of alien insane, because the federal government actually makes a slight profit on its immigrants, no matter how costly they may be to the state. Last year there was a profit of about \$1,000,000 from the receipts of the head tax over the cost of administering the immigration law.

It seems only fairness and justice for the states to expect the federal government to expend this profit in better protection for them against the alien insane, even if it refuses to take any share in the support of the insane aliens now here.

Ripe for the Cutting.

Since the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has unanimously affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Union Pacific "melon cutting" case the melon is now probably about as good as cut. There was very little substance in the contention of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that holders of Union Pacific preferred stock were being discriminated against and injured by the declaration of a special dividend on the common stock. The distribution of profits was to be accompanied by a reduction of the regular dividend rate on common stock from 10 per cent to 8 per cent, so that it made practically no difference to the common stock holders whether they should receive per share stock and cash producing \$2 a year, collecting that amount themselves, or should let the stock and cash be carried in the treasury of the road and their earnings distributed as before, in the shape of a 10 per cent instead of an 8 per cent dividend. Preferred stock in a concern which can pay 8 per cent on its common stock can hardly be said to be in a position of danger.

From the public point of view the Union Pacific is pursuing a sound policy in disposing of its stock holdings in other railroads. It has gotten rid of its Southern Pacific investment and is now about to get rid of the larger part of its Baltimore & Ohio investment. The "melon cutting" in litigation is not a "melon cutting" in the usual sense of that phrase. It is merely a readjustment through which stocks are taken out of a railroad's overloaded treasury and distributed among individual holders. The era of investments by one railroad in the securities of another railroad which may be directly or indirectly competitive is over. Every unloading of holdings in other roads not necessary as subordinate parts of a single system is a step in the direction of greater freedom and individuality in railroad management.

The Conning Tower

THE FRONT PAGE TO T. R.

Come in the evening, or come in the morning;
Come when expected, or come without warning;
Headlines in Gothic you'll find here to greet you.
Fifty reporters I'll send out to meet you.
Dull is my look since the day you departed;
Murder and war—they are only half-hearted.
Come to me, whether I credit or doubt you.
Come—for the Front Page is lonely without you.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

[From the Boston Herald.] [From the Boston Post.]
Col. Roosevelt was suffering from boils, but was not seriously affected, although they caused him much inconvenience and made it impossible for him to stand up.

It is infrequent, but there seems to be doubt as to the Colonel's position.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPPYS.

April 30—A chill and moist morning, but I and Clive Weed the draughting artist to the court and did play three sets in the rain and mud, and he bent me two sets and I him only one. Theuce to a public and we had some of the finest soup ever I had and some mutton and peas and potatoes and Clive had a beaker of ale too, and the cost of it all was but 1s. 5d., and we both very elated over the cheapness and excellence of it. To R. Jewett's then and saw Mistress Edna and some others, one of them a lady that did whistle with a deal of skill, and so to Neil Tyler's for dinner and in the evening to my office where until near midnight, but feeling in better humour than for many days.

May 1—Up by times and read all the prints by ten, and then to work until evening what with this and that. This afternoon was a meeting in the square and the police, I hear, did do many things they should not. Came many letters to me urging that young Mr. Rockefeller's statement about the affairs in Colorado is well enough if it be true, but casting grave doubt on his verity and sincerity. What the truth of it all is I cannot tell; but this I do know: that it may be hard for a miner whose child has been destroyed to look at things in an altruistic fashion. With F. O'Malley the scrivener to dinner and asked him to give me some pleasanties to print, but he gave me none soever. Thence to work on my journal and home and to bed.

Our publishers, feverish [Laughter] for another book of Vibrant Verses, say they want to go ahead. "What title shall we use?" they demand. "Fewer and Better Poems?" "E. O. R. Olympus?" We've got to call it something. Well, unless somebody suggests something we like better, we're going to call it "By and Large."

The Apple Tree.

Through the long winter months and far into spring
The apple tree branches were bare,
But the warm gentle rains reappearing
Helped bring out the leaves green and fair.

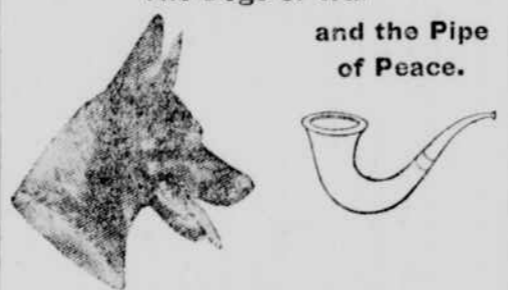
Yes, fair are the branches on ev'ry side
With their beautiful leaves of green,
And fairer they'll be, anon spreading wide,
When the pink-white blossoms are seen.

"How lovely," we'll say when we scent the bloom
Of the blossoming apple tree.
We'll enjoy the fragrance of the perfume
With an oft renewed energy. MARY C. BURKE.

Our Own War Photographs.



The Dogs of War



THE H. C. OF L. ELSEWHERE.

F. P. A.: The New York contris should fret.
They pay only a cent not to see their effusions
displayed to the multitude, while down here I have
to pay five cents—and then get stung. WEMEX.
Atlanta, Ga.

For the best illustrated account of the Astor-Huntington nuptials read tomorrow's GOTHAM WEEKLY GAZETTE. Also review of Annette Kellermann's movie show and "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Also poem by Euphemia Hemans Simpson.—Adv.

INDOLENT THOUGHTS ON INDUSTRIOUS INSECTS

BY BAR.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour;
Behold his meed of industry—
A place within the Tower.

THE BUSY BEE.

"The axiom 'Nature abhors a vacuum,'" says Mr. Hearst's Boston American, "is as true in politics as in physics." Nature may abhor even a political vacuum, but many a newspaper fairly worships it.

PER FACILITATEM AD FELICITATEM.

Don't swaddle healthy words in "quotes,"
Nor flag a verse by silly notes,
Nor fill it full of wheezes;
Avoid precision military,
And let your lines, like maidens merry,
Run dancing on the breezes.

Farewell to phrases stiff and stilted,
O Crabbed Sense by Music jilted!
And leave the puns—and dashes—
To lads who deck, with ribald laugh,
The Leading Lady's lithograph
With militant mustaches!

H. K. S.

Speaking of meditation, somebody should tell the Detroit team to go easy for a bit.

"RHYMES ARE SO SCARCE."

Perhaps a college proxy can
Find other rhymes for "Mexican."

ANNE.

Song of the Mex. children: Huerta, Huerta, wildflower, growing up so highly.

CHEER UP! I'LL SOON BE HOME!



THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

A FAIR MINDED EDITORIAL

Rancor and Hate Toward the Workers Are Condemned.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on your fair minded editorial on the Colorado situation. It is very refreshing after reading most of the other papers, whose editors can express only rancor and hate toward the workers who produce everything, thinking perhaps that is what their readers enjoy. They are wrong.

My line of business would likely put me in the capitalist class, but I realize that business as a whole can only prosper if the workers earn an existence, and some more for a rainy day or so-called luxuries, and that all who want to work are employed.

It is about time the ruling class allowed just a little bit of Christ's teachings to percolate through their veins before they are forced to do so by a collision which will surely come, unless we use our intelligence instead of brute force, as now. P. J. KORNER.

Brooklyn, May 1, 1914.

HARD WORDS FOR UPTON SINCLAIR

His "Mourning" Should Be Suppressed, Declares an Angry Reader.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It seems to me a disgrace to our city that such notorious seeking frocks as Upton Sinclair and his women followers should be allowed to carry on their "mourning picketing," or other forms of persecution, against a citizen who happens to have incurred their enmity. Suppose such a performance were directed against ourselves and not promptly suppressed by the authorities. Would we not feel intensely and justly indignant?

And, still worse, why should a violent female anarchist be permitted to publicly hurl her filthy abuse against a citizen and threaten his life? The only proper place for such a virago is the jail or the insane asylum!

As for Upton Sinclair and his silly hunger strike, it is a great pity he did not receive a two months' sentence and then be encouraged to hunger strike to the limit. As it is, he will get out so soon as merely to derive physical benefit from giving his stomach a little rest, enabling him to better enjoy a feast. And, above all, will he enjoy the cheap notoriety that he and his kind so dearly love. W. C. C.

New York, May 1, 1914.

A STANCH MEXICAN FRIEND

An Incident in the Life of General Grant—with a Moral.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read ex-Secretary J. W. Foster's work, in two volumes, giving his experiences in the diplomatic service of our country. On page 26, Vol. II, he states that one day, during the days when General Grant, on account of the rashness of his business partners, was in sore financial straits, he received a call from Señor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States.

After he left the house a note was found on the mantel addressed to General Grant, containing a check for \$150,000—money that was the result of rigid economy on the part of the Mexican diplomat out of his small salary. Secretary Foster states that General Grant was profoundly touched with this expression of real friendship in the hour of his need, and it was with great joy that, some time afterward, he was able to pay back every dollar to his generous friend.

In the light of this incident may we Americans not reflect that, after all, the Mexican people are not by any means all unworthy of our esteem and respect, and shall we not—for Señor Romero's sake, in memory of his great kindness to General Grant, the man who, next to Lincoln, saved our Union in 1861-62—hesitate as long as honor will allow us before going to war with Mexico?

TIME ENOUGH TO VOTE

Women Have More Leisure than Men, Asserts a Business Woman.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having been interested in the controversy between "Business Men" and "Stenographers" and, to-day, "One Not a Stenographer," and being a business woman and having had experience on both sides of the question, my experience, which is similar to that of many, may be of interest.

Some years ago I was left a widow with five children and the business of my husband. While I was bearing and rearing those children and doing my own household work I had much more time to read the newspapers and keep informed on the topics of the day than I now have in my late husband's business, and I am convinced that some women, and probably a large majority of women, in this country have more time than the majority of men have to keep informed. Therefore, the excuse that some women make that all women are so overburdened with their household duties that they have no time to devote to their duties as citizens is not well founded.

I am now in the exact position which my late husband occupied. He had a voice in the government, which was no more concern to him than it is to me, and there are thousands of women in the same situation. The majority of men had right to deny him his rights of citizenship. What right have the majority of women to deny me and others the same right?

The right to a voice in one's own government is not a votable question. The right to this voice is not based upon how many wish to avail themselves of it. It is the right of every citizen. Those who are or pretend to be too busy may neglect their duty, but they, no matter how many they may be or may pretend to be, have no right to prevent others from doing their duty.

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

New York, April 30, 1914.

One Use of the Ballot.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I find myself in entire agreement with the "Woman Who Is Not a Stenographer" and who finds herself too exhausted after working hours to read a book or study political problems.

I am a working woman, and after a day's work I am much too tired to take an intelligent interest in anything. But I do want the ballot for one thing, and one thing only. There are states that have minimum wages and eight-hour workers' days and good conditions so that I can and I would like the ballot in which to make New York a state in which a working woman could get home from her work and then take a little pleasure and leisure. When I have got this I am willing to give back the ballot to anybody who wants it. A WORKING WOMAN.

New York, April 29, 1914.

SUSTAINS THE TRIBUNE.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Our esteemed friend, The Tribune, thinks that in respect of all our vital interests in the Panama Canal Zone we are fully protected without the amendment to the repeal bill which is submitted to the Senate by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina. The Tribune, however, asserts its conviction that the amendment has no harm in proclaiming that the exemption of the bill repealing the exemption of American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls shall not be construed as waiving, impairing or affecting any treaty or other rights now possessed by the United States.

We cannot see that the Simmons amendment serves any other purpose than the possible placation of some wavering members of the Senate who think that adherence to the spirit and letter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will in some way impair our future sovereignty over the canal. As a matter of fact, it will not.

When will the police learn that arrests in these movements are nothing more than adding fuel to a dim, uncertain flame? Without their "justifiable" efforts half the blaze of publicity would undoubtedly have been averted, if not wholly quenched.

I. G. D.

29 West 107th st., New York, April

"A QUESTIONABLE ARREST"

The Police Add Fuel to a Dim, Uncertain Flame.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to raise my feeble voice in praise of your editorial in today's paper entitled "A Questionable Arrest."

It is apparent, by the trend of recent events, that no movement in which creative sympathy is the ultimate object can attain its highest degree of success without the aid of the Police Department. Frank Tannenbaum and his I. W. W. band were fully aware of this truth and acted accordingly. Now we have another example in Upton Sinclair and his "Free Silence" band.

When will the police learn that arrests in these movements are nothing more than adding fuel to a dim, uncertain flame? Without their "justifiable" efforts half the blaze of publicity would undoubtedly have been averted, if not wholly quenched.

I. G. D.